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RUEHRO/AMEMBASSY ROME 1107  
RUEHUL/AMEMBASSY SEOUL 1105  
RUEHGP/AMEMBASSY SINGAPORE 2013  
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GENEVA FOR CD DEL, UNVIE FOR IAEA

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TAGS: KNNP PARM NPT

SUBJECT: A/S GOTTEMOELLER, S 8 MAY BILATERAL MEETINGS ON THE  
MARGINS OF THE NPT PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

Classified By: VCI - Assistant Secretary Rose Gottemoeller. Reasons 1.  
5 (b) and (d).

11. (SBU) Summary: Assistant Secretary of State for  
Verification, Compliance and Implementation, Rose

Gottemoeller, held several bilateral meetings May 8 on the margins of the NPT Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) in New York. This cable reports on her meetings with: Austria's Ambassador Alexander Marschik, China's Director General for Arms Control and Disarmament Ambassador Ching Jingye, and the European Troika (Czech Republic, Sweden, and Spain). The Troika delegation was composed of the Czech Republic's Pavel Klucky, Sweden's Deputy Director-General for Disarmament and Nonproliferation Christer Ablstrom, Spain's Special Ambassador for Disarmament Affairs Miguel Aguirre de Carcer, and Personal Representative of the EU High Representative on Nonproliferation Annalisa Giannella.

(SBU) Meeting with Austria's Ambassador Alexander Marschik

¶2. (SBU) Ambassador Marschik raised US support for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and noted that Austria was "thrilled" with President Obama's speech in Prague. He said Austria and Costa Rica will co-chair the upcoming CTBT Article 14 Conference, which was designed to promote entry into force of the Treaty. He asked if there were any actions Austria could take to support the ratification process noting, however, that it was not Austria's intention to meddle in US affairs. He also inquired whether the United States would find it productive for the Co-Chairs to visit with Secretary Clinton in Washington to promote CTBT and if the Secretary could attend

the Article 14 conference in September. A/S Gottemoeller responded that Secretary Clinton had strong interest in supporting the CTBT process and that she has been meeting with Senators to support the ratification process. A/S Gottemoeller said Secretary Clinton's attendance may be a possibility.

(SBU) Meeting with China's Director General for Arms Control and Disarmament Ching Jingye

¶3. (C) Ambassador Jingye praised the positive US tone on nonproliferation and disarmament and said a world free of nuclear weapons is consistent with Chinese policy. He said Beijing had no objection to the Algerian program of work in the Conference on Disarmament (CD), but wondered whether Israel would agree and whether the United States would table a new draft treaty. He also noted that Susan Burke during her confirmation hearing said China was among the states blocking progress in the CD, and lamented that she had been "misinformed." A/S Gottemoeller said the United States would address the issue of a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT) with Israel before Prime Minister Netanyahu visits President Obama later in May. Jingye thought there must be the appearance of progress on the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East at the 2010 NPT Review Conference (RevCon) if that Conference were to have a chance to succeed.

¶4. (C) Jingye had several questions about a follow-on START agreement, including whether there had been discussion about final warhead numbers and whether Russia would insist on the inclusion of defensive missiles in an agreement. A/S Gottemoeller said some of the particular aspects of an

agreement would be subject to the outcome of the ongoing nuclear posture review (NPR), but noted that President Obama had committed to levels below those contained in the Moscow Treaty. She said a follow-on agreement to START would adopt different, more precise, counting measures, build upon verification provisions in START and streamline those measures, and focus only on strategic weapons.

¶5. (C) Jingye asked about the significance of the difference of opinion between former Secretary of Defense Perry and former Secretary of Energy Schlesinger on CTBT ratification, as described in the report of the Perry/Schlesinger Congressional Commission. He also asked about the future of the reliable replacement warhead (RRW). A/S Gottemoeller said the difference on CTBT probably reflects the debate

among parties on Capital Hill, and that the compromise approach taken by the report should be a lesson for how to approach the issue of ratification. On RRW, she said President Obama does not want additional warheads, but that the United States would have to be confident in the reliability of its stockpile. Jingye said China had work to do on CTBT, but that it supported the treaty in principle and was optimistic that Beijing could ratify it. He said Beijing was following very closely US progress on CTBT.

¶6. (C) On the North Korean nuclear issue, Jingye said the North was looking for direct talks with the United States at a high level, and that Beijing was unsure whether threats of another nuclear test were serious. He thought all states must urge restraint and encourage North Korea to return to the Six Party Talks. He said a step-by-step approach to verification in North Korea should be taken, because the

requirement for a strong verification system all at once probably would be resisted. In any event, he said the resumption of talks was a condition of any verification discussions; he thought Japan needed to play a more constructive role in this regard. Finally, Jingye said China looked forward to the resumption of bilateral talks on nonproliferation as discussed during Secretary Clinton's recent trip to Beijing.

(SBU) Meeting with the European Union Troika (the Czech Republic, Sweden, and Spain)

¶7. (C) The EU Troika complimented the US statement on regional issues from that morning's plenary session, pronouncing it "tough." They were pleased to hear A/S Gottemoeller report that France is joining consensus on moving forward with an FMCT mandate in the CD (the so-called Algerian proposal). The Czech representative complimented President Obama's Prague speech, but asked for the United States to support the Hague Code of Conduct (HCOC). A/S Gottemoeller noted our ongoing review of how to implement the HCOC but said there could be positive movement on it and the Joint Data Exchange Center (JDEC) with Russia. All parties thought the Chair's new draft recommendations looked encouraging, but the EU wanted reference to the Additional Protocol and stronger support for Security Council Resolution ¶11540. A/S Gottemoeller noted that the Chair had included the issue of withdrawal, which the EU strongly supports. The Troika was particularly interested in gauging US support for a "seminar" this summer on the Middle East--a follow-on to a successful first meeting last year. A/S Gottemoeller asked for more information on the agenda and outcomes of that

meeting. The EU also asked if the United States would consider making some political statement of support for the non-transportation of nuclear weapons through nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZ), thinking such a statement could appeal to NWFZ states. A/S Gottemoeller said the idea might be problematic for the Russians, and that it might raise other issues of international law. She asked the EU representatives to update her on their meeting with the Brazilians next week.

A/S Gottemoeller has cleared this cable.  
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